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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/628,597	07/28/2003	Alton W. Hezeltine	884.413US2	4627	
21186 7	7590 06/02/2006		EXAMINER		
SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH, P.A.			CHUKWURAH, NATHANIEL C		
	P.O. BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,		3721		
				DATE MAILED: 06/02/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 12-14 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pyatov (US 4,823,886).

With regard to claims 1 and 12, the reference of Pyatov discloses a tool (10) comprising: a body (12, 14) having a chamber (38); a piston (16) within the chamber (38); a nose as shown in Figure 1 having a channel (22); a pin (26) within the channel (22) and physically independent of the piston (34 striker); a propulsion element (16) coupled to the body to propel the piston (34) against the pin (26); and an inherent actuation element coupled to the propulsion element (16) to actuate the propulsion element.

With regard to claim 2, the tool Pyatov includes the channel being dimensioned and capable of retaining a fastener until the propulsion element (16) is actuated.

With regard to claim 3, the piston (34) of the tool of Pyatov has more mass as shown in Figure 1, than the pin (26).

With regard to claim 13, the channel of the tool of Pyatov is capable of retaining a fastener prior to actuation of the tool.

With regard to claim 14, the piston (34) of the tool of Pyatov has more mass as shown

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in Figure 1, than the pin (26).

With regard to claim 21, the actuation element must inherently include a depressible member as in all power tools.

Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Suher (US 5,417,294).

With regard to claim 23, the reference of Suher discloses a tool (10) comprising: a body (12) having a cylindrical chamber (30); a primary hammer (32) movable within the chamber (30); a nose (28a) coupled to the body (12) and having a channel (30 bore) capable of receiving a fastener; a secondary hammer, physically independent of the primary hammer (32), having a pin (T) movable within the channel (30) during installation; an air delivery infrastructure (valve, air) to propel the primary hammer (32) against the secondary hammer, to cause the pin (T) to strike a fastener; and an actuation element (20 trigger) coupled to the air delivery infrastructure (valve, air) to actuate the propulsion element (valve, air).

With regard to claim 24, the primary hammer (32) of the tool of Suher has more mass than the secondary hammer (T).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pyatov in view of Tanaka (US 5,437,339).

With regard to claims 4 and 15, the tool of Pyatov discloses the claimed subject matter except

or at least one resilient bumper. The reference of Tanaka teaches resilient bumper (5) for absorbing the impulse force of the piston. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the tool of Pyatov providing a bumper in order to absorb the impulse force of the piston.

Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pyatov in view of Tanaka (US 5,437,339) as applies to claim 4 and further in view of McCloud (US 3,114,421).

With regard to claims 5 and 16, the modified tool of Pyatov lacks a tip adapter within the channel and having an interior bore within which the pin is movable. The reference of McCloud teaches a tip adapter (52) within the channel of the outer portion of the nose portion and having an interior bore as shown in Figure 1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to provide the tool Pyatov with the adapter including a bore as taught by the reference of McCloud in order to engage different tool bits.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pyatov in view of Obergfell et al. (US 3,858,781).

With regard to claim 10, the tool of Pyatov discloses the claimed subject matter except the actuation element's depressible member moving within the channel.

The reference of Obergfell teaches an actuation element (48) including a depressible member (100) for engaging the workpiece prior to nailing the worpiece. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to provide the tool of Pyatov with depressible member moving within the nose channel as taught by Obergfell in order to prevent accidental actuation before the tool is engaged with the workpiece.

Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suher in view of in view of McCloud (US 3,114,421).

With regard to claim 25, the tool of Suher discloses the claimed subject matter but lacks a tip adapter within the channel and having an interior bore within which the pin is movable.

The reference of McCloud teaches a tip adapter (52) within the channel of the outer portion of the nose portion and having an interior bore as shown in Figure 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to provide the tool Suher with the adapter including a bore as taught by the reference of McCloud in order to engage different tool bits.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6-9, 11, 17-20, 22 and 26-30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the tool comprises a vacuum element to couple to a vacuum generator wherein the nose comprises a passage to receive vacuum from the vacuum element, and wherein the tip adapter comprises a cylindrical wall having a hole to communicate with the passage to receive vacuum.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the tip adapter comprises an additional actuation element coupled to the propulsion element, wherein the propulsion element is to be actuated only if both the actuation element and the additional actuation element are moved.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the tool comprises a vacuum element to couple to a vacuum generator, wherein the vacuum element is coupled to the chamber to retract the piston when vacuum is applied to the vacuum element.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the propulsion element comprises a supply hose connection and a pilot hose connection to couple to a supply hose and to a pilot hose, respectively, wherein the supply hose connection is to provide vacuum when air within the pilot hose connection has greater than a predetermined pressure, and wherein the supply hose connection is to provide air pressure when air within the pilot hose connection has less than the predetermined pressure.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor

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renders obvious a tool, further comprising a vacuum element to couple to a vacuum generator, wherein the nose comprises a passage coupled to the vacuum element to receive vacuum, and wherein the tip adapter comprises a cylindrical wall having a hole to communicate with the passage to receive vacuum.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the tip adapter comprises an additional actuation element coupled to the air delivery infrastructure, wherein the air delivery infrastructure is actuated only if both the actuation element and the additional actuation element are moved.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, further comprising a vacuum element to couple to a vacuum generator, wherein the vacuum element is coupled to the chamber to retract the piston when vacuum is applied to the vacuum element.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the air delivery infrastructure comprises a supply hose connection and a pilot hose connection to couple to a supply hose and to a pilot hose, respectively, wherein the supply hose connection is to provide vacuum when air within the pilot hose connection has greater than a predetermined pressure, and wherein the supply hose connection is to provide air pressure when air within the pilot hose connection has less than the predetermined pressure.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor

renders obvious a tool, further comprising a vacuum element, wherein the nose comprises a passage coupled to the vacuum element to receive vacuum, and wherein the tip adapter comprises a cylindrical wall having a hole to communicate with the passage to receive vacuum.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the tip adapter comprises an additional actuation element coupled to the air delivery infrastructure, wherein the air delivery infrastructure is actuated only if both the actuation element and the additional actuation element are moved.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, further comprising a vacuum element to couple to a vacuum generator, wherein the vacuum element is coupled to the chamber to retract the primary hammer when vacuum is applied to the vacuum element.

The art of record considered as a whole, lone or in combination, neither anticipates nor renders obvious a tool, wherein the air delivery infrastructure comprises a supply hose connection and a pilot hose connection to couple to a supply hose and to a pilot hose, respectively, wherein the supply hose connection is to provide vacuum when air within the pilot hose connection has greater than a predetermined pressure, and wherein the supply hose connection is to provide air pressure when air within the pilot hose connection has less than the predetermined pressure.

Conclusion

Refer to attachment for notice of references cited and recommended for consideration based on their disclosure of limitations of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathaniel C. Chukwurah whose telephone number is (571) 272-4457. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:00AM-2:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinaldi Rada can be reached on (571) 272-4467. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NC

May 16, 2006.

Rinaldi I. Rada Supervisory Patent Examiner Group 3700